



H A W A I I
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE
NO. 9

06-07

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

STATE OF HAWAII, GRANTEE AND OPERATOR
THROUGH ITS DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM



Installation of a light pole for
the new security system.



www.ftz9.org

06-07	ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
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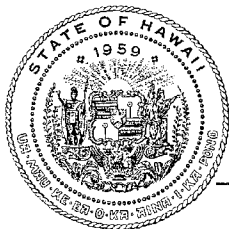
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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE NO. 9
PIER 2, 521 ALA MOANA, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Web site: www.ftz9.org

Telephone: (808) 586-2507
Fax: (808) 586-2512
E-mail: administration@ftz9.org

August 20, 2008

Mr. Andrew McGilvray
Executive Secretary
Foreign-Trade Zones Board
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 2814B
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. McGilvray:


Submitted herewith, in accordance with the Foreign-Trade Zones Act and the regulations of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, are an original and one copy of the annual report covering the operation of Foreign-Trade Zone 9, Honolulu, Hawaii, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007. The report includes information on the following subzones that were active during the year:

- Subzone 9A, Tesoro Hawaii Corporation
- Subzone 9D, Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd.
- Subzone 9E, Chevron Products Company
- Subzone 9F, The Gas Company

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Gregory Barbour, telephone (808) 586-2507, facsimile (808) 586-2512, or e-mail gb@ftz9.org. For Subzones 9A through 9F, you may contact:

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Facsimile</u>
9A: Mr. Samuel Aucoin	(808) 479-0514	(808) 547-3845
9D: Mr. Daniel Ligienza	(808) 877-3894	(808) 442-1224
9E: Mr. Rodney Buccat	(808) 682-2266	(808) 682-2214
9F: Mr. George Aoki	(808) 535-5912	(808) 535-5944

Respectfully submitted,



Gregory P. Barbour
Zone Administrator

Approved:



Theodore E. Liu, Director
Department of Business, Economic
Development & Tourism, State of Hawaii
Grantee, Foreign-Trade Zone 9



06-07

ANNUAL REPORT

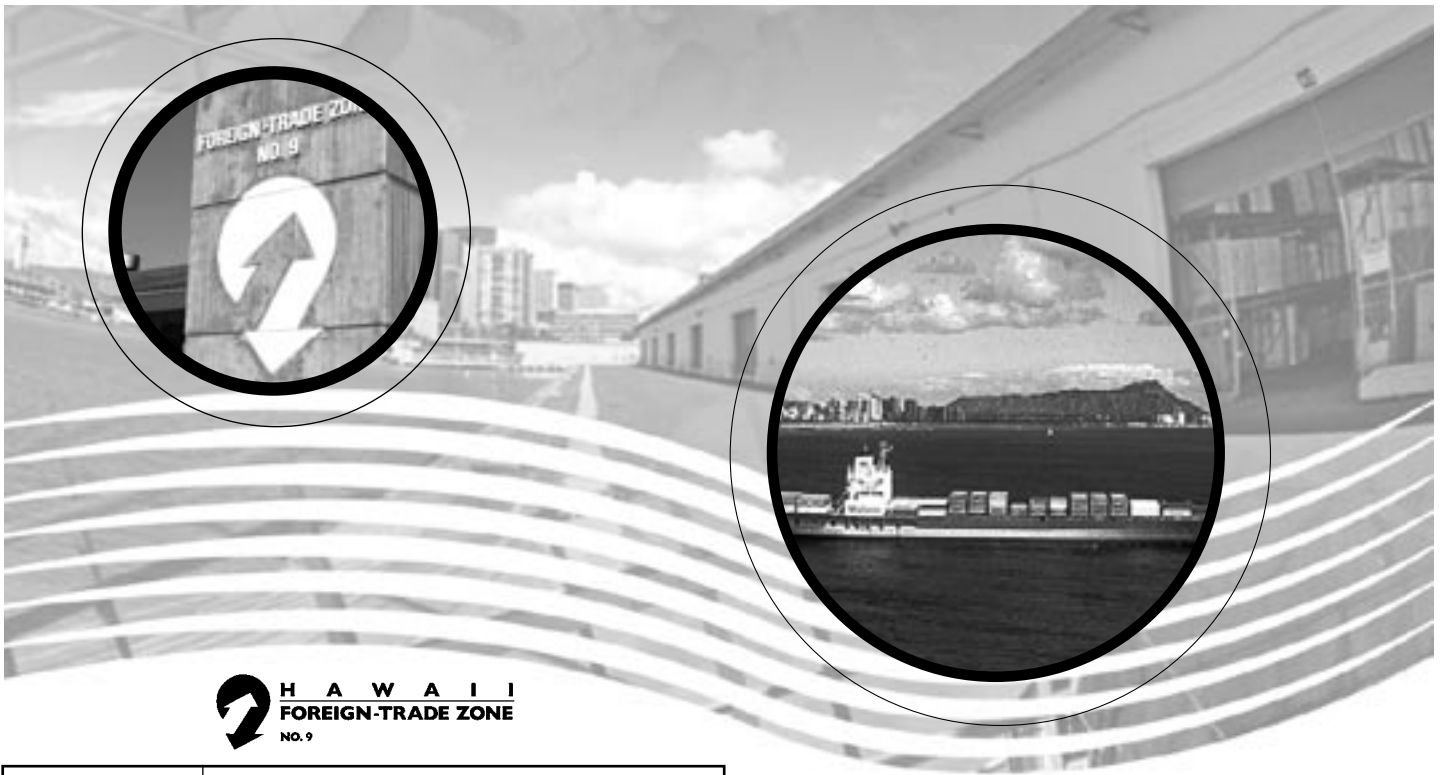
TO THE FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD
OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007





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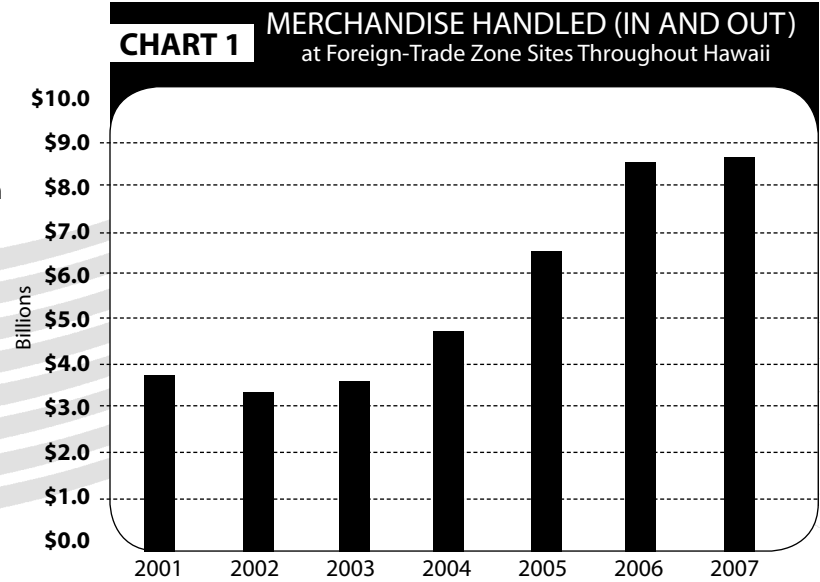
ANNUAL REPORT	FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE 9
	HONOLULU, HAWAII
	OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
Celebrating Over 40 Years of Serving Hawaii's Businesses	

OVERVIEW OF HAWAII'S FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE PROGRAM

The Foreign-Trade Zone Division of the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism administers the federal grant issued to the State of Hawaii in 1965 by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board in Washington, D.C. Hawaii has a large and diversified Zone program with its nine authorized general-purpose sites and five subzones. Its great location at Pier 2, excellent support facilities, and professionally experienced staff make it one of the best Trade Zones in the nation. As the Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) grantee, we are pleased to report to you the activities that have taken place in foreign-trade zones in Hawaii in FY 2007, our 41st year in operation.

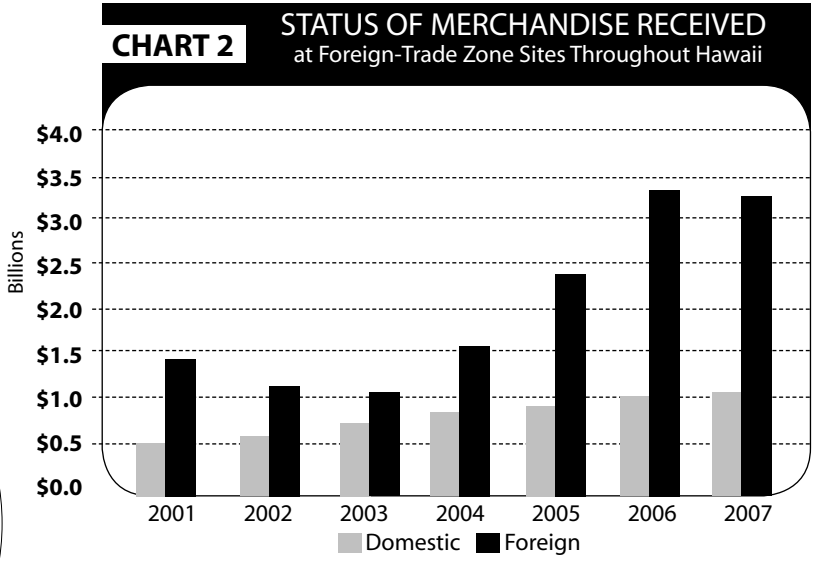
There are currently 14 sites on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii that have received FTZ designation. Of the 14 sites, three general-purpose zone sites and four special-purpose subzone sites are active. The Foreign-Trade Zone Division is responsible for ensuring that U.S. Customs and Foreign-Trade Zones Board regulations are followed at all of these sites.

As shown in Chart 1 below, Hawaii's stable economy resulted in a slight increase in FTZ activity in 2007. This past federal fiscal year, the total value of merchandise received and forwarded in all activated FTZ sites in Hawaii reached \$8.741 billion. The total value of merchandise handled is the combination of the value of merchandise received (\$4,350,013,689) and the value of merchandise forwarded (\$4,390,686,258) from all active FTZ sites in Hawaii. This high figure reflects the importance of petroleum to Hawaii's international trade and at FTZ9 sites.

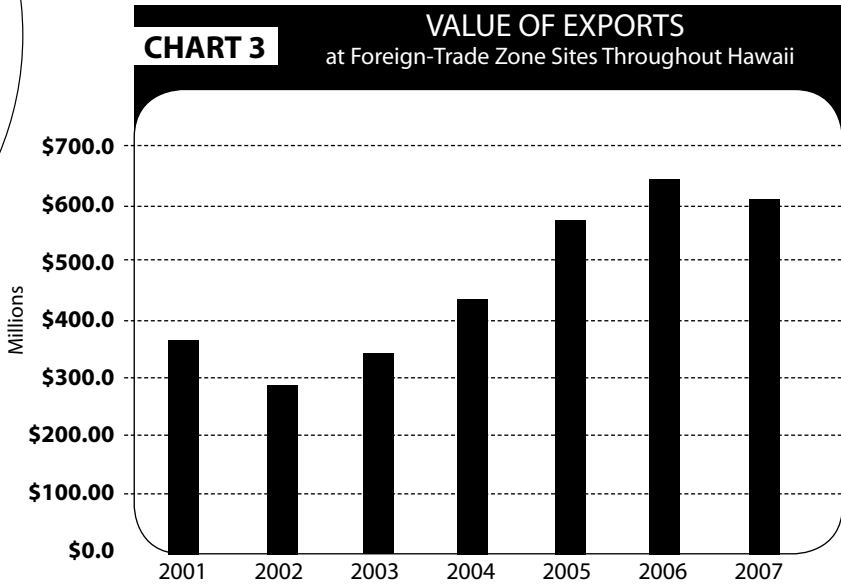




Merchandise can be received in an FTZ in domestic or foreign status. In 2007, approximately 75 percent of merchandise was entered in a foreign status. Specifically, domestic status merchandise valued at \$1,085,415,912 entered Foreign-Trade Zone sites in Hawaii. During this same period, \$3,264,613,495 of foreign-status merchandise entered FTZ sites. Of merchandise received in foreign status, \$1,766,588,993 was received in non-privileged foreign status and \$1,498,054,502 was received in privileged foreign status. There were over 250 different types of foreign merchandise received from over 35 countries.

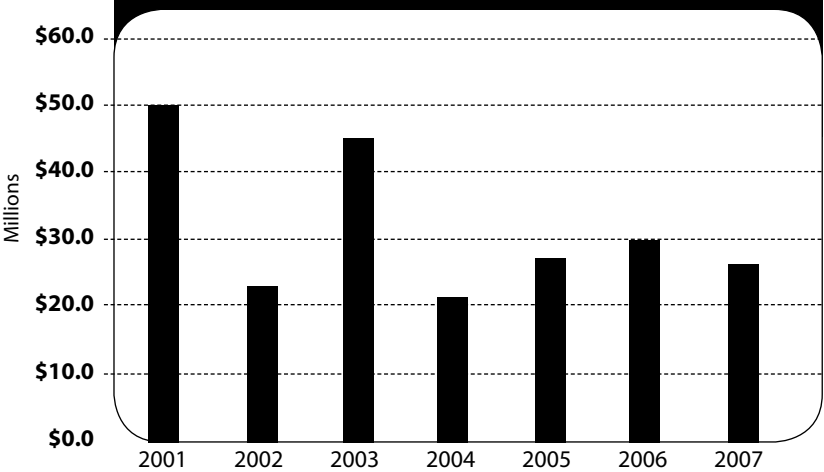


Merchandise taken out of Foreign-Trade Zone sites in Hawaii is forwarded to both domestic and foreign markets. In 2007, \$3,388,336,410 of merchandise received was forwarded to the U.S. market. Exports, a majority in the form of jet fuel, reached \$606 million in 2007, as shown in Chart 3 below. This is down slightly from the all-time high of \$643 million which was achieved last year; however, it still represents an increase of over 100 percent since 2002. In addition, \$306,290,674 of merchandise was forwarded to other FTZs in the U.S. Finally, an estimated \$3.530 million of Customs duties were collected on merchandise entering the U.S. market from FTZ sites in Hawaii during the fiscal year.



Another measure of the impact of FTZ9 on the local economy is the value of capital investments in FTZ sites throughout Hawaii. As shown in Chart 4 below, the value of these investments has been significant and relatively stable for the past four years in the \$20- to \$30-million range annually. While this is below the peak investment years of 2001 and 2003 when investment reached nearly \$50 million, an annual investment of approximately \$20 million to \$30 million has been a historical average for the past 15 years.

CHART 4 VALUE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT
at Foreign-Trade Zone Sites Throughout Hawaii



The FTZ9 is a service-oriented organization and assists a large number of businesses in Hawaii and creates a multitude of various kinds of jobs. In 2007, 231 companies used the Hawaii FTZ program and the majority of these were small businesses. Twenty-eight of the companies served were new to the FTZ program. These businesses directly employed 761 people and an additional 731 people on a part-time or seasonal basis. Within Foreign-Trade Zone sites in Hawaii, a variety of value-added and manufacturing activities occurred that added between 3 and 10 percent to the value of merchandise forwarded.

The FTZ program has a particular focus on helping Hawaii manufacturers compete in external markets. We feel it is our duty to try to make the benefits of the FTZ program available to as many qualifying companies as possible. During the past year we have been engaged in a number of activities to increase the number of companies participating in the Foreign-Trade Zone program. The FTZ has engaged in several seminars with the Small Business Administration, local Chambers of Commerce and financial institutions in promoting the FTZ program to veterans, small- and medium-sized businesses and new companies.

In addition, the Foreign-Trade Zone incubator hub is proving to be a specialized and unique international trade facility within Honolulu Harbor by providing a “one-stop shop” for businesses to access custom brokers, shipping companies and warehousing under one roof. This reinvention has directly assisted businesses with their importing of foreign goods.



The Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone marketing plan is looking to reinforce the FTZ motto as “A place where international trade happens.” The FTZ is looking at increasing its exposure with an advertising schedule to several key business publications and redesigning its website to increase its focus on marketing the Pier 2 site as well as keeping the large amount of information available on the site. The advertising will target the FTZ message of who, what and how the FTZ can help with businesses in international trade. In addition, the Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone has worked with Federal, State and County agencies in hosting seminars on the programs and services available to help small- and medium-sized businesses with growth and international trade. Other areas that the FTZ has increased promotion is in its video teleconferencing (VTC) seminars with State of Hawaii agencies in Asia. This will provide businesses the opportunity to link with overseas buyers interested in their products and create sales opportunities to businesses before they travel abroad, giving them great added value in seeking sales in the global markets.

The Foreign-Trade Zone 9's Pier 2 facility is in its second year of a five-year project in the redeveloping and remarketing of the Foreign-Trade Zone incubator hub. The Foreign-Trade Zone has completed several of the fifteen different improvement projects totalling \$7.5 million during this redevelopment. This year the Foreign-Trade Zone completed a \$500,000 security upgrade installing an ultra high-level security and monitoring system. Warehousing upgrades included the acquisition of plastic pallets to replace wooden pallets.

A handy list of the different ways in which a Foreign-Trade Zone can benefit a company is attached at the end of this report as Appendix A.

Board Actions. These are actions that require formal application and review by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board in Washington, D.C.

- Filing and acceptance of FTZ9's FY 2006 Annual Report to the Board.

ACTIVE FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE SITES IN 2007

Active General-Purpose Zone Sites	Active Special-Purpose Zone Sites
Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor	9A Tesoro Hawaii Corporation
Honolulu International Airport (fueling facility)	9D Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd.
James Campbell Industrial Park	9E Chevron Products Company, Ltd.
	9F The Gas Company (SNG Plant)

APPRECIATION EVENTS



Lisa Marsh of Bluefol Hawaii with FTZ9 Operations Supervisor Scott Yoshida.



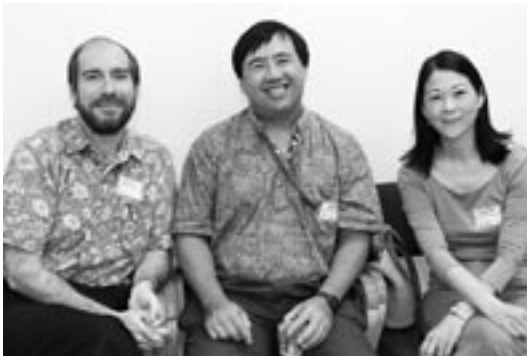
Hawaii Pacific Export Council members Dr. Chuck Steilen of Hawaii Pacific University and Kevin Kraft of Tradewinds Global.



American Customs Brokerage employees arrive at the Zone's customer appreciation event.



DBEDT Deputy Director Mark Anderson and Patrick Lau of FSPG USA Inc.



Deputy Attorney Generals Gregg Kinkley, Brian Yee and Margaret Ahn.



FTZ9 tenants at the customer appreciation event.



Naomi Masuno of First Hawaiian Bank speaks at the export workshop video conference with David Josephson, Western Regional Director of the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.



Clayton Higa (center) of the FTZ9 Business Office is congratulated by Lorna Miyagi and Larry Conley for 30 years of civil service.

FTZ9 FLASHBACK



FTZ9 Administrator Homer A. Maxey, Jr., U.S. Bureau of International Commerce Deputy Director Robert G. Shaw and Governor George R. Ariyoshi



U.S. Department of Commerce, Hawaii Office, H. Tucker Gratz; FTZ9 Administrator Homer A. Maxey, Jr.; Governor George R. Ariyoshi

The Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone 9 set a historical precedent on February 17, 1976 when it became the first Zone in the United States to win the coveted Presidential “E” Award. The Presidential “E” Award is a certificate signed in the name of the President of the United States by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. It is given for excellence in exporting and was created by Executive Order in 1961 to recognize persons, companies and business organizations for successful and noteworthy efforts to increase U.S. trade abroad.

The 1976 award cited the Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone 9 as “providing appropriate services and facilities to create a favorable climate and cost saving benefit to encourage business to enter and be competitive in international commerce from an isolated (Hawaii) location.” The citation went on to say “The Foreign-Trade Zone No. 9 division of the DPED operates as a unique vehicle for the generation of international trade for the U.S. and the State of Hawaii. It is a self-supporting semi-autonomous public corporation. Its entire operating budget is funded by its own, not taxpayer revenues. It is a service organization, yet it generates actual exports through the use of its physical facilities by Zone clients.” Then Administrator Homer A. Maxey, Jr. was pivotal in the Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone 9 receiving this nationally prestigious award.

Today this still rings true; now with over \$8.7 billion in merchandise received and forwarded, the Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone 9 continues to play a key role in the global economy with its strategic position between the United States mainland and the growing economies in Asia.



H A W A I I
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE
NO. 9

PART I.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

GENERAL-PURPOSE ZONE

Three general-purpose zone sites were active during FY 2007. These sites include (A) the Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor warehouse; (B) the Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation at Honolulu International Airport; and (C) Pacific Allied Products, Ltd. at James Campbell Industrial Park.

A. Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor

The Pier 2 facility is a common-use facility used primarily for distribution, storage, and transshipment activities. The seven-acre site has 190,000 square feet of covered space including 26,000 square feet of office and exhibit space. Revenue generated from use of this facility supports the statewide marketing and administration of the Foreign-Trade Zone program in Hawaii. Foreign-Trade Zone 9 is headquartered at this site. FTZ Board Order 188 established this site in 1982.

Firms take advantage of the FTZ program at the Pier 2 facility and benefit by being able to share common warehousing costs. The public is charged for use of this facility on a per-unit (cubic foot) or per-use basis. Specialized services are available to allow manipulation and value-added activities. Immediately adjacent to the warehouse area, Zone users may lease

office and exhibit space as well as make use of office equipment. Conference rooms are also available for use at a nominal charge to tenants and members of the maritime community.

An information system supports the warehouse activities at Pier 2. Zone users are able to view their inventory levels, create preliminary receiving and delivery tags, code zone lots with item codes, print price lists, and perform other transactions that involve their stored merchandise.

Activity. The value of merchandise handled at the Pier 2 site in 2007 totalled \$55,192,434. This total represents the value of merchandise received (\$27,180,009) and the value of merchandise forwarded (\$28,012,425). During the year, 185 companies used the facility. These companies imported or exported 247 different types of merchandise from 34 countries.

The facility received \$27,180,009 in merchandise of which \$22,828,222 was in foreign status. All foreign status merchandise was received in non-privileged foreign (NPF) status. Companies exported \$13,225,129 in merchandise from Pier 2 and forwarded \$14,787,296 to U.S. markets.





Merchandise arrived at the Pier 2 site in two ways:

Container: 86.45 percent, valued at \$23,495,825

Loose/less than container load: 13.55 percent, valued at \$3,684,184.

Other uses. The Pier 2 site continues to be used by a number of state and federal agencies. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) continued to use the Pier 2 facility for selective examinations as Honolulu had no official Centralized Examination Station. Cargo was examined, weighed, inventoried, and stored. Hawaii Foreign-Trade Zone is still assisting CBP by warehousing their mobile examination vehicles and providing space for other CBP activity in and around Hawaii's foreign cargo terminal. Finally, the U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center is located in the offices at the Pier 2 facility.

TOP FIVE COUNTRIES BY VALUE OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED

Country	Value of Merchandise Received
Japan	16,423,257
China	3,633,960
Philippines	692,625
Thailand	589,468
Taiwan	517,243

TOP FIVE TYPES OF FOREIGN STATUS MERCHANDISE BY VALUE

Merchandise	Value of Merchandise Received
Vehicles	16,509,171
Industrial Machinery	1,258,827
Leather Articles	730,131
Plastic Products	638,903
Wood Articles	619,573



B. Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation (HFFC)

Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation, Inc. (HFFC) is operator of the activated portion of the expansion site of Foreign-Trade Zone 9 that includes the storage and delivery facilities owned and/or leased by HFFC for jet fuel used at Honolulu International Airport. The facilities consist of 16 jet fuel storage tanks on Sand Island Access Road in Honolulu and 10 additional tanks at Honolulu International Airport along with associated Jet A and Jet A-1 pipelines and related equipment. The facilities were approved by FTZ Board Order 751 on June 19, 1995 and activated on September 1, 1997.

Developments, shipment trends and growth factors. The Zone Site consists of two separate but parallel systems for the storage and delivery of jet fuel. The Jet A System is dedicated to jet fuel that satisfies the ASTM D-1655 specification for Jet A fuel. The Jet A-1 System is dedicated to fuel that satisfies the ASTM D-1655 specification for Jet A-1 fuel. The difference is in the freeze point: Jet A has a -41 degree specification; Jet A-1 has a -47 degree requirement. During fiscal 2006, a change was made to allow for the receipt of either Jet A or Jet A-1 in both systems. This change did not significantly impact any of the zone operations.

During fiscal 2007, the value of foreign jet fuel receipts into the Zone increased from \$384.6 million to \$412.9 million. This increase is a result of a higher average price of jet fuel that rose by approximately 11.49 percent; however, the overall increase was reduced due to a lower demand for jet fuel. During fiscal 2007 there was a 7 percent decrease in the amount of jet fuel that was brought into the zone.

Improvements in Zone services and facilities. There were no major improvements in Zone services and/or to the facilities during fiscal 2007. HFFC spent \$1,242,000 on minor improvements and maintenance of facilities within the Foreign-Trade Zone.

Promotion and marketing efforts. Numerous international airlines used foreign status fuel received and disbursed through the Zone site. All users promote the Zone in their negotiations with fuel suppliers. All subzone refiners with access to the Zone site are aware that a foreign-trade zone expansion site has been activated at that facility.

Export and transshipment activity. Foreign-status fuel received at the Zone site is primarily intended for use on aircraft in international and other trades described in Section 309 of the Tariff Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309).

During the fiscal year, ten companies supplied foreign-status jet fuel at Honolulu International Airport. Tesoro Hawaii Corporation (Tesoro) and Chevron Products Company (Chevron) supplied jet fuel in privileged and non-privileged foreign status by pipeline from their respective foreign-trade zone refineries in Honolulu (FTZ Subzones 9A and 9E). In addition, Pacific Fuel Trading Corporation, Japan Airlines, Itochu International Inc., Bradley Pacific Aviation, Chevron, Continental Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines Inc., Morgan Stanley, Tesoro Hawaii and Trafigura AG supplied foreign-refined jet fuel by vessel admitted in non-privileged foreign status. All fuel was admitted into the Zone Site in the name of HFFC.

Summary of manufacturing and processing activity. No manufacturing or processing activity occurs in the Zone site. The site is approved solely for the receipt, storage and disbursement of jet fuel.

Employment within the Zone site. HFFC contracts with Aircraft Services International Group (ASIG), formerly Airport Group International, an airport fuel service company, to operate and manage the HFFC fuel facilities at Honolulu International Airport. ASIG employs approximately 77 persons at the Airport, all of whom are involved in Zone activities.

Contribution to local and national economy. Activities within the Zone site make a significant contribution to the Hawaiian economy. Foreign-status fuel valued at more than \$384.6 million was received and disbursed through the Zone site during fiscal 2007. Foreign-status fuel was used by as many as 31 carriers on approximately 35 qualified flights daily. The Foreign-Trade Zone enables the airlines that operate at Honolulu International Airport to purchase jet fuel for international flights free of duties and excise taxes. These benefits reflect the longstanding policy of the United States not to impose such costs on airlines and vessels in international commerce. It helps the airlines hold down fuel costs, which, in turn, contributes to the important tourism industry in Hawaii and to the financial efficiencies of the airline companies.

In summary, foreign-status fuel satisfied significant demand by airlines operating qualified flights from Honolulu International Airport. This demand provided an important outlet for foreign-status fuel produced by domestic Zone refiners.





C. Pacific Allied Products, Ltd., James Campbell Industrial Park FTZ

Pacific Allied Products, Ltd. reactivated its 98,700 square foot site in the James Campbell Industrial Park general-purpose zone on June 12, 1998. Pacific Allied Products, Ltd. manufactures food and beverage containers of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) under Zone procedures by virtue of a grant of authority (FTZ Board Order 735) issued by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on May 5, 1995. FTZ Board Order 735 authorized this activity until July, 2000. Subsequently, in a letter dated June 23, 2000 from the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, the authority to conduct plastic food/beverage container manufacturing was extended until July 1, 2001. FTZ Board Order 1177, issued on July 17, 2001, extended manufacturing authority on a permanent basis by removing the five-year time restriction on manufacturing.

Grant Restriction. FTZ Board Order 1177 restricts Pacific Allied Products production to Hawaii and export markets only.

Zone activity has increased from 2007 due to higher demands for locally produced polyethylene terephthalate (PET) products. The cost to locally produce intermediary components to manufacture finished products of PET food and beverage containers is lower than shipping them in from sources such as the U.S. mainland and foreign countries. Raw materials used for this process are imported from a foreign source through the Zone to promote the growth of Zone activity.

During FY 2007, Pacific Allied Products employed 52 persons.

Pacific Allied's beverage containers are used for soft drink, water, juice and dairy bottling companies. In 2007, Pacific Allied Products engaged in various local trade shows to promote container availability from its manufacturing plant.

Pacific Allied Products' ability to operate as a Foreign-Trade Zone saves time and money through expedited deliveries and a cost benefit on reduced duty when shipping its finished product. These savings allow Pacific Allied to provide both large and small customers competitive prices against higher-volume mainland or foreign manufacturers, which in turn allows their business to thrive.



PART II. USE OF ZONE BY BUSINESS FIRMS

[GENERAL-PURPOSE ZONE 9]

All general-purpose zone sites served 369 businesses during fiscal 2007. Of these, 231 firms used the Zone on a continuous basis, employing up to 399 persons, 256 of whom were full-time employees.

Manipulation, manufacturing and processing operations conducted in general-purpose zone sites included:

SITE I: PIER 2 WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY

Automobiles, motorcycles, trucks	Label/re-label goods/remove labels.
Building materials	Open and inspect for Customs exams.
Drugs, medicines and cosmetics	Change zone status.
Food products	Verify contents.
Footwear	Convert to pallets.
Furniture	Examine for quality; inventory goods; verify contents.
General merchandise and miscellaneous products	Convert to pallets; open and inspect for Customs exams; remark cartons; transfer title.
Handicraft	Convert to pallets.
Household articles	Convert to pallets; verify contents.
Jewelry	Adjust inventory; create packages/additional units; inventory goods; remark cartons; repack goods; verify contents.
Leather goods	Change zone status; transfer title.
Lumber, plywood	Open and inspect for Customs exams.
Machinery and parts	Label/re-label goods/remove labels.
Printed matter	Label/re-label goods/remove labels; transfer title.
Textile floor covering	Inventory goods; label/re-label goods/remove labels; remark cartons.
Textiles	Convert to pallets; transfer title.
Tile	Create packages/additional units.



Site II: Pacific Allied Products, Ltd.

Polyethylene terephthalate

Manufacture food and beverage containers for soft drink, water, juice, and dairy bottling companies.

Site VI: Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation

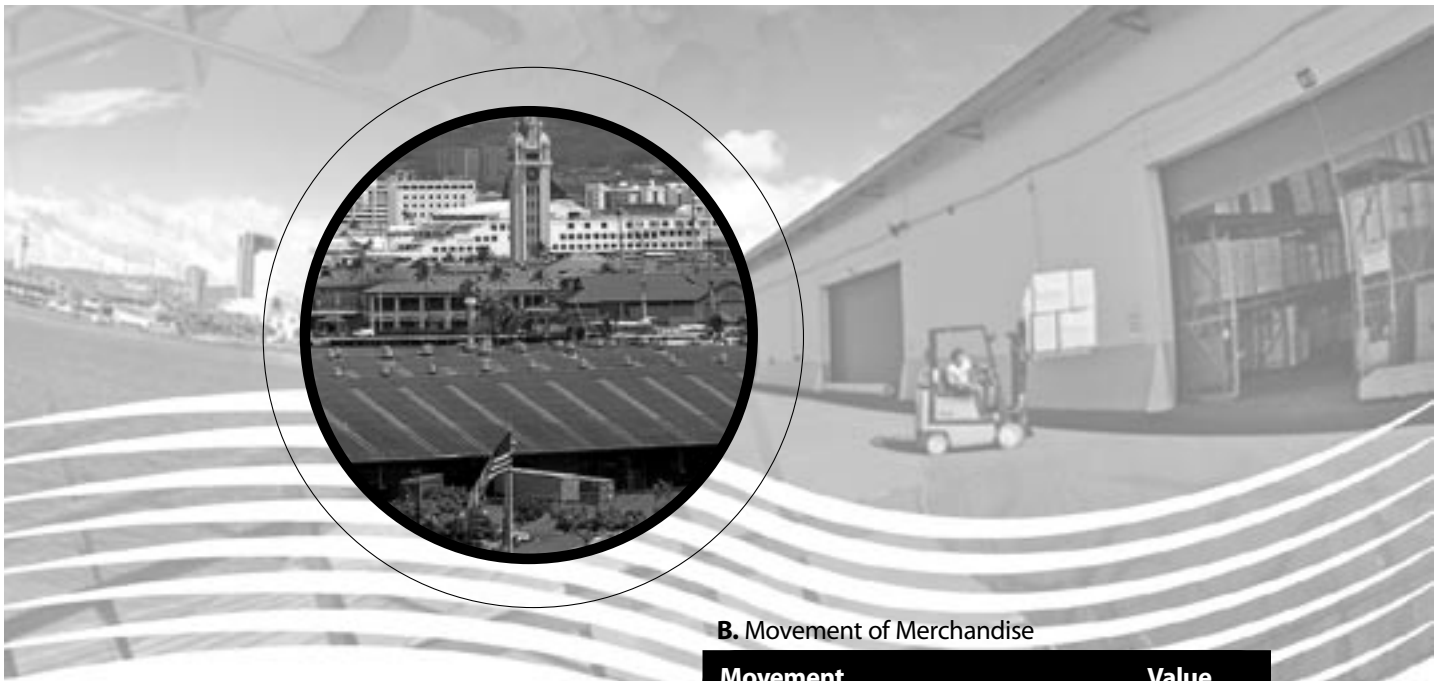
Jet fuel

Distribute jet fuel to aircraft at Honolulu International Airport via bonded pipelines and hydrants.

**HAWAII FUELING FACILITIES CORPORATION
List of Airline Users**

Air Canada	Gemini	Philippine Airlines
Air Japan	Harmony Airways	Phoenix Fuel
Air New Zealand	Hawaiian Airlines	Polar Air
Air MED	Island Air	Polynesian Airline
Air Pacific	Japan Airlines	Qantas Airways
Air Transport International	Kalitta Air	Thai Airways
All Nippon Airways	Korean Airlines	Trans Air
Aloha Airlines	Lufthansa	United Airlines
American Trans Air	Malaysian Airlines	United Parcel Service
Asia Pacific	MESA Airlines	US Airways
China Airlines	Northwest Airlines	World Airways
Continental Airlines	Omni Air	
Federal Express	Pacific Air Cargo	





PART III

MOVEMENT OF MERCHANDISE

GENERAL-PURPOSE ZONE 9,
SITES I, II, AND VI

The Zone handled 250 different items from 37 countries of origin in 2007, compared with 170 items from 32 countries during the 2006 fiscal year.

A. Merchandise in the Zone at Beginning and End of Fiscal Year

	Beginning Value*	Ending Value
Domestic Status	17,901,754	21,378,686
Foreign Status	45,807,518	26,394,525
Total:	63,709,272	47,773,221

**Beginning value is increased by \$6,502,076 because of an adjustment in value made by the Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation to account for an increase in the average price of jet fuel. The increase for domestic status is \$1,833,121 and the increase for foreign status is \$4,668,955.*

B. Movement of Merchandise

Movement	Value
Received:	
Domestic Status	364,797,044
Foreign Status	261,398,712
From Other U.S. FTZs:	
• Domestic Status	98,415,222
• Foreign Status	178,358,819
Total:	902,969,797
Forwarded:	
To the U.S. Market	474,947,340
To Foreign Countries (Exports)	351,641,141
To Other U.S. FTZs	98,713,337
Total:	925,301,818

C. Value Added. Because of the variety of activities conducted at these three Zone sites, it is difficult to accurately estimate the contribution from Foreign-Trade Zone procedures to the value of all merchandise forwarded. A range of 3 to 20 percent added to the value would be an approximation.

D. Main Categories of Foreign Status Merchandise Received (Top Five)

Category	Value
1. Jet Fuel	115,329,873
2. Vehicles	16,509,171
3. Polyethylene terephthalate	4,055,333
4. Industrial Machinery	1,258,827
5. Leather Articles	730,131

E. Foreign Status Merchandise Received:

Nonprivileged Foreign:	\$324,427,658
Privileged Foreign:	\$115,329,873

F. Customs duties collected on merchandise entered from all active general purpose zones during the fiscal year amounted to \$800,042.



PART IV	PHYSICAL FACILITIES
	AVAILABLE AND ACTIVATED

Site I. Site I is located at Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor, on the island of Oahu. The original Zone site was activated on June 15, 1966, and the Zone relocated to its present site on November 15, 1982. This site also serves as the headquarters for the FTZ9 program in Hawaii. The general-purpose zone occupies 7 acres of paved area at Pier 2 and includes 190,000 square feet of covered warehouse space. A variety of services and types of facilities are available at this complex on a per-unit or per-use basis. Approximately 26,000 square feet of office space and a limited amount of non-bonded warehouse space for domestic goods manipulation are available adjacent to the activated area.

Site II. Site II consists of 1,033 acres zoned for industrial uses at James Campbell Industrial Park in Ewa, Oahu. This expansion site includes the Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor and was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on August 21, 1987. A portion of this site was reactivated on June 12, 1998.

Site VI. Site VI is adjacent to Honolulu International Airport on the island of Oahu. This site includes the tanker terminal at Pier 51, bulk storage along Sand Island Access Road, fueling facilities at Honolulu International Airport, and pipelines connecting these facilities. This site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on June 19, 1995 and activated on September 1, 1997.

Zone Schedule

The rates, charges, rules and regulations of Foreign-Trade Zone 9 are contained in **Tariff No. 1**. Copies of this tariff are available for inspection and may be purchased upon request at \$5 per copy from the FTZ offices at Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor. A copy is also available on-line at no charge at www.ftz9.org.





PART V.	SUBZONE ACTIVITY
	SUBZONE 9A

A. Summary – Oil Refinery (Tesoro Hawaii Corporation)

Owner, operator and corporate affiliation. Foreign-Trade Subzone 9A is occupied by Tesoro Hawaii Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tesoro Petroleum Corporation. Tesoro Hawaii Corporation (Tesoro) is the Subzone owner and operator. Subzone 9A was initially authorized by FTZ Board Order 82 on April 20, 1970 and activated on April 7, 1972.

Subzone site and plant facilities. Subzone 9A is situated on approximately 203 acres in Campbell Industrial Park, Kapolei, Hawaii, about 24 miles west of the primary zone in Honolulu. Facilities include Tesoro's 95,000 barrel-per-day oil refinery complex which includes the main processing units, storage tanks with a capacity of 5.2 million barrels of crude oil and refined products and administrative and utility buildings.

Activities.

a. Inputs. For the year ended September 30, 2007, Tesoro's refinery crude unit throughput on an average daily basis was as follows:

- Total throughput (all sources)
= 84,442 Barrels Per Day (BPD)
- Total crude oil throughput = 81,921 BPD

- Total other throughput (mostly slop oil and off-test products) = 2,522 BPD
- Total foreign oil throughput = 68,409 BPD, consisting of the following HTSUS numbers:

2709.00.10 (Crude testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.)
10,659 BPD

2709.00.20 (Crude testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more) 57,750 BPD.

b. Production. The current rated capacity of the refinery is 95,000 BPD.

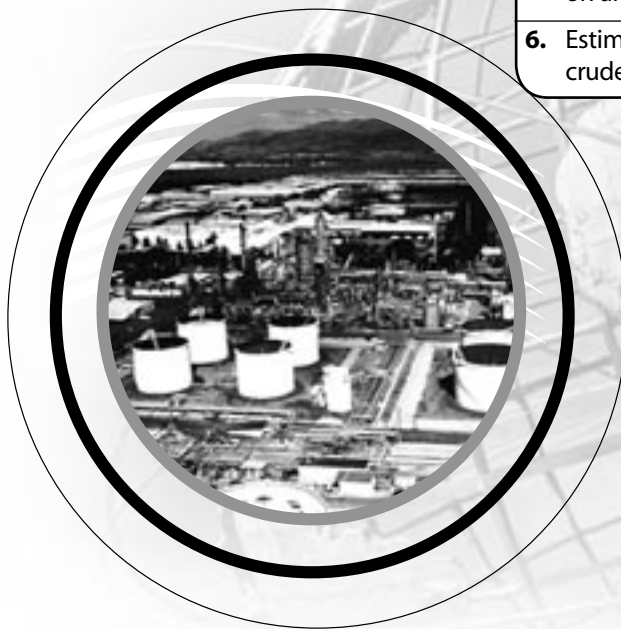
- The primary non-NPF attributed products are gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and residual fuel oil. These products account for 93% of total output.
- The types of customers for the non-NPF products include various wholesale gasoline and diesel customers (including jobbers and Tesoro branded gasoline stations); various commercial airlines and the military for the jet fuel; electric power producers for the residual fuel oils; and also various ocean-going vessels (both foreign and domestic) for the residual fuel oils.
- The primary products produced from NPF attributed crude oil are asphalt, propane, fuel gas and naphtha. These products account for 7 percent of total output.
- The types of customers for the NPF products include various paving companies for the asphalt, various



wholesalers for the propane, the refinery itself for the fuel gas, and a synthetic natural gas manufacturer for the naphtha.

- Tesoro occasionally ships products to its sister refineries in Kenai, Alaska, Anacortes, Washington, and Martinez, California. The total of such inter-company shipments accounts for approximately 9 percent of total shipments during the period.
- The direct export activity for this reporting period consisted principally of bunker fuel sales to foreign ships. These export shipments accounted for approximately 8 percent of the total shipments during the period.

1. Percent export of total production	14%
Direct Exports	8%
Indirect Exports	6%
2. Current rated crude distillation capacity	95,000 BPD
3. Employment:	
Direct	250 employees
Indirect (e.g. contract employees)	400 employees
4. Volume of total crude oil receipts on an average daily basis	83,900 BPD
5. Volume of foreign crude oil receipts on an average daily basis	71,000 BPD
6. Estimated percentage of foreign crude receipts under 25 degrees API	17%



Current production compared to Board-approved production.

Board Order 100, issued in 1974, authorized the refinery to operate at 125,000 BPD crude distillation capacity. Current production of about 84,000 BPD is well within this range.

Economic and business benefits. Tesoro faces strong competition in all sectors of its business operations. Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) status has helped improve the company's competitive position in the industry. Specifically, FTZ status provides opportunities for the following economic benefits:

- Cash flow savings from the deferral of paying customs duties and fees on imports of crude oil and other refinery feedstocks from the time of importation, when such duties and fees otherwise would be due, to the time of withdrawal of finished products into U.S. commerce.
- Avoidance of customs duties on imported feedstocks attributable to finished products withdrawn from the FTZ for exportation, or, where drawback presently is available, cash flow savings from not paying the duties on such feedstocks as opposed to paying the duties, refining, exporting, filing for drawback and then waiting for drawback payment.
- Duty savings based on the FTZ operator's election to enter certain finished products (e.g., asphalt, fuel oils, refinery fuels and liquid petroleum gases) at the finished product rates as opposed to the crude oil rate, otherwise termed "inverted tariff" benefits.

Tesoro's annual FTZ savings based on the above items is estimated to be \$1 million. FTZ status has made the company more competitive by reducing operating costs, improving margins and enabling it to compete more effectively in foreign markets.



Public benefits to the local and national economies. FTZ status is helping Tesoro remain competitive in the petroleum industry. For Hawaii and the country, that translates into keeping an operating oil refinery in business on U.S. land with an ever-increasing investment in facilities and commensurate levels of local employment. Public benefits include:

- Assured supply of domestically-produced petroleum products. Tesoro's presence in Hawaii means a reliable supply of locally produced transportation fuels and energy products for the airlines, ocean-going ships, buses, public/private vehicles, agriculture producers, small businesses, electric power producers, and diverse service activities that make the state go. Tesoro reduces risk to an economy that otherwise would have to depend on out-of-state and foreign suppliers for much of its petroleum supplies.
- More competitive in foreign markets. Tesoro's success as an exporter of petroleum products into foreign markets helps the U.S. achieve a more favorable balance-of-trade position with foreign countries. Tesoro's FTZ status has helped to level the playing field with regard to the company's ability to compete head-on with foreign refiners. Tesoro's direct exports of sulfur to China and bunker fuels to foreign ships, as well as indirect exports of jet fuel to foreign airlines are good examples of FTZ benefits.
- Increased investment in U.S. refining. FTZ status has increased Tesoro's profitability and the commitment of senior management to continue investing in the plant. During the past year, Tesoro completed several capital projects totaling about \$25 million in its continuing program of facilities investment. Many other capital investment projects are planned for the refinery for the following and succeeding years.
- Jobs and buying power for U.S. workers. On an annual basis, Tesoro salaries in the Subzone are expected to provide direct local buying power of more than \$21 million for its approximately 250 full-time refinery employees. In addition, due to various ongoing capital projects, including periodic turnarounds at the refinery, Tesoro partially supports the employment of approximately 100 contractors (technical, professional, clerical, skilled tradesmen and laborers) throughout the year. Away from the refinery, Tesoro operations in Subzone 9A partially sustain the employment of approximately 300 people who work in supply, distribution and service operations (including Tesoro branded gasoline stations) throughout the state of Hawaii. We estimate that Tesoro Subzone 9A directly and indirectly contributes to the support of over 650 people in the state of Hawaii.



B. Movement of Merchandise - Subzone 9A

1. Merchandise in Subzone 9A at Beginning and End of Fiscal Year

	Beginning Value (October 1, 2006) \$1,000	Ending Value (September 30, 2007) \$1,000
Domestic Status/Duty Paid	237	0
Foreign Status	160,999	180,680
Total:	161,236	180,680

2. Movement of Merchandise in Subzone 9A

Movement	Value \$1,000
Received:	
Domestic Status/Duty Paid	450,015
Foreign Status	1,623,939
From Other U.S. FTZs	0
Total:	2,073,954
Forwarded:	
To the U.S. Market	1,656,400
To Foreign Countries	159,153
To Other U.S. FTZs	149,263
Fuel Consumed	89,693
Total:	2,054,510*

* Note: Total does not add up due to rounding.

Explanation of Discrepancies: Fuel consumed is not entered into U.S. commerce per Tesoro's Grant.

3. Value Added. Activities in the Subzone (labor, overhead, etc.) added approximately 3 percent to the values.

4. Main Categories of Foreign Status Merchandise Received

Category	Value \$1,000	Main Countries of Origin
Crude Class IV	0	
Crude Class III	1,374,919	Brunei, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Russia, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E.
Crude Class II	238,197	Indonesia, China, Thailand
Other	10,823	Korea, Malaysia
Total:	1,623,939	

5. Foreign Status Merchandise Received (\$1,000)

Non privileged Foreign: 761,932
Privileged Foreign: 862,007

6. Customs duties collected on merchandise entered into U.S. Customs territory from the Subzone during the fiscal year amounted to \$1.4 million.

7. In accordance with the Subzone 9A grant, fuel consumed within the FTZ is not entered for consumption. Such fuel totaled \$89.7 million during the year. No significant amount of merchandise was destroyed in the Subzone during the fiscal year.





THE PINEAPPLE CANNERY AT KAHULUI
IS THE ONLY PINEAPPLE FACILITY OF THIS
TYPE REMAINING IN HAWAII.



SUBZONE 9D

A. Summary – Pineapple Cannery (Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd.)

Owner; operator and corporate affiliation. Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc., operated a pineapple cannery in Foreign-Trade Subzone 9D. The Subzone was authorized by FTZ Board Order 329 on April 25, 1986 and activated on April 30, 1986.

Subzone site and plant facilities. The Subzone is 100 miles east of the primary Zone and is located in the Kahului region of the island of Maui, encompassed by Kaahumanu Avenue, Kane Street, and Wakea Avenue, comprising an area of approximately 23 acres.

The pineapple cannery operation consisted of the preparation, canning, warehousing, and shipment of canned pineapple, pineapple juice and fresh cut pineapple products. The site also contained a can manufacturing facility, and still contains storage facilities, a quality control laboratory, and a diesel-powered electrical generation plant.

Employment. During fiscal year 2007, the Subzone employed up to 126 persons, 115 of whom were full time. Also, there are 25 people involved in the Subzone activities who are employed in Maui Pine's corporate headquarters.

Significant Developments. During fiscal year 2007, Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd. made the strategic decision to focus on the delivery of premium fresh pineapple with the production of single-strength juice as its primary co-product. This decision resulted in the reduction of solid-pack pineapple operations at the facility. Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd. is still considering the development of a micro-processing facility at this location at a future date and the production of other pineapple production co-products within the Subzone.

Activities. Maui Pine received about one shipment of tinplate from Japan annually for production of sanitary cans which were used in the canning operation. Also, during the fiscal year, Maui Pine withdrew unfilled cans and matching lids from the Subzone and assessed duty at the applicable rate after the sale to other U.S. food processors. The tinplate is discharged from ships at Kahului Harbor and trucked to Subzone 9D.

The pineapple cannery at Kahului is the only pineapple facility of this type remaining in Hawaii. It had the capacity to process up to 225,000 tons of pineapple annually with production in 2007 of 50,000 tons. The cannery normally operated on two shifts from mid-June to mid-August and on one shift during the rest of the year.



A great majority of the pineapple products – canned fruit and juice – were shipped via container from Kahului Harbor to domestic U.S. market. A lesser amount was shipped to foreign (mostly Japan and Canada) markets.

Economic and business benefits. Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd. benefited from being a Subzone user by the savings of not having to pay the U.S. Customs duties on imported tinplate.

Public benefits to the local and national economies. Foreign-Trade Zone procedures have strengthened the competitiveness of Maui Pine and enabled it to continue to be an important part of Hawaii’s manufacturing sector. As mentioned above, a total of 126 manufacturing jobs were supported by Maui Pine of which 115 were full time. With the multiplier effect, the total employment impact for the State of Hawaii was conservatively estimated at 190 full-time jobs.

B. Movement of Merchandise - Subzone 9D

1. Merchandise in Subzone 9D at Beginning and End of Fiscal Year

	Beginning Value (October 1, 2006)	Ending Value (September 30, 2007)
Domestic Status	1,615,784	202,709
Foreign Status	2,019,368	0
Total:	3,635,152	202,709

2. Movement of Merchandise in Subzone 9D

Movement	Value
Received:	
Domestic Status	21,027,505
Foreign Status	2,689,273
From Other U.S. FTZs:	
• Domestic status	0
• Foreign status	0
Total:	23,716,778
Forwarded:	
To the U.S. Market	22,440,580
To Foreign Countries (Exports)	4,708,641
To Other U.S. FTZs	0
Total:	27,149,221



3. Level of Production. In fiscal year 2007, the pineapple cannery processed about 50,000 tons of pineapple.

4. Value Added. Value added in the Subzone was estimated by value of sales from plant minus value of merchandise received at plant. The value added averaged approximately 27 percent of the value of merchandise received at the Subzone.

5. Categories of Foreign Status Merchandise Received at Subzone 9D

Category	Value	Countries of Origin
Electrolytic Tinplate	2,689,273	Japan

6. Foreign Status Merchandise Received

Nonprivileged Foreign \$2,689,273

Privileged Foreign \$ 0

7. Customs collection of duties and other fees (i.e., merchandise processing fees) on merchandise entered into U.S. Customs territory from the Subzone during the fiscal year amounted to \$8,786.

8. Merchandise destroyed in the Subzone during the fiscal year was valued at \$37,000.





SUBZONE 9-E

A.Summary Oil Refinery (Chevron Products Company, Hawaii Refinery)

Owner, operator and corporate affiliation. The Hawaii Refinery, Foreign-Trade Subzone 9E, is owned and operated by Chevron Products Company, a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Approval of the State of Hawaii application requesting a special purpose subzone for Chevron's refining facility at Barbers Point was granted by Board Order 415 on December 21, 1988. Subzone 9E was activated on April 1, 1990.

Subzone site and plant facilities. Chevron's Hawaii Refinery is situated in Campbell Industrial Park, approximately 22 miles west of the primary zone in Honolulu. The Chevron subzone facility occupies approximately 248 acres of land. The refinery facility includes a Crude Unit, Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), and various auxiliary units. The refinery tank field has the storage capacity of approximately 3.9 million barrels of crude, feedstocks, and products.

Employment. At the end of fiscal year 2007, Chevron employed 223 full-time employees at its subzone. The subzone also had an average of 94 contractors (technical professional, clerical, skilled tradesmen, and laborers) to support maintenance and capital projects during the year. Distribution of the products refined at the Chevron subzone to customers throughout the Aloha State is managed by Chevron's Hawaii Marketing Region. Chevron employs 50 people at its

terminal and marine facilities on Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii.

Activities. Chevron's Supply and Optimization Group continually looks for the best opportunity crudes to refine into products to satisfy the needs of its customers. During the past year, 10 different types of crude oil were included in the refinery crude slate. The volume of crude oil received during the past year averaged 49,200 barrels per day. The majority of the crude received was classified as HTSUS number 2709.00.2090. Approximately 1 percent of the crude received was classified as HTSUS number 2709.00.1000. Various non-crude receipts were 6,000 barrels per day.

The Chevron Hawaii Refinery product slate includes: motor gasoline for Hawaii motorists; aviation gasoline for small aircraft; jet fuel for commercial airlines; diesel fuels for marine vessels, industrial machinery, and electric generation; liquified petroleum gas (LPG) for homes and industry; fuel oils for electricity and industrial power generation, and vessel bunker; and asphalt emulsion for road construction.

The majority of products refined at the Chevron subzone are marketed in the State of Hawaii to satisfy local petroleum needs. Additionally, a portion of the subzone products are shipped to other Chevron facilities on the U.S. West Coast. Shipments to other Chevron facilities accounted for approximately 5 percent of shipped products during the past fiscal year.

The primary non-NPF attributed products are motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, and jet fuel. During the past year, non-NPF attributed products were 49 percent of production. Products attributed to NPF crude oil are naphtha, diesel, LPG, refinery gas, fuel oils, and asphalt. NPF attributed products account for 51 percent of production.

Products at the Chevron subzone are admitted and transferred by several pipeline networks and tank trucks. Chevron utilizes its 22-mile pipeline which connects the refinery subzone with the Chevron Honolulu Marketing Terminal to transfer the majority of its refined products. Marine pipelines to the Barbers Point offshore mooring are used for crude oil receipts and for the receipt and shipment of petroleum products. Pipelines to the Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor facilitate receipt and shipment via vessels and barges. Various pipeline networks in the Campbell Industrial Park are used to transfer products between Chevron and another refinery, and to customers in the industrial park. The subzone truck loading racks are used for sales of aviation gasoline, fuel oil, asphalt, and liquified petroleum gas (LPG).



1. Percent export (of total production)	11%
Direct Export	7%
Indirect Export	4%
2. Current rated crude distillation capacity	60,000 BPD
3. Employment:	
Direct	223
Indirect (e.g., contract employees)	94
4. Volume of total crude oil receipts on an average daily basis	49,200 BPD
5. Volume of foreign crude oil receipts on an average daily basis	49,200 BPD
6. Estimated percentage of foreign crude receipts under 25 degrees API	1%

Level of production. Board Order 415 in 1988 approved Chevron's subzone application for up to 100,000 barrels per day crude feed capacity. Currently, the refinery crude unit has the capacity to process approximately 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Economic and business benefits. Foreign-Trade Zone status for the Chevron Hawaii Refinery enables duty deferral on products identified as being refined from foreign crude oil while they remain in the subzone. Duty is paid only upon the transfer of products into U.S. Customs territory. Additionally, zone procedures enable certain refined products to be dutiable at rates lower than that of crude oil, placing those products at duty rates equal to that of the same products from foreign suppliers. Zone procedures also eliminate the payment of duty on those products that are exported. It is estimated that FTZ procedures allow duty savings of approximately \$0.6 million annually.

The FTZ program was created to stimulate international trade and create jobs and investment in the U.S. rather than abroad. Since subzone activation, Chevron has regularly exported refined products from the Hawaii subzone to Pacific Rim countries. Adequate demand for some of the products that come from refining a barrel of crude oil does not exist in the Hawaii market. Consequently, the export markets provide a practical alternative. Export activity has helped Chevron

and contributes to improving the U.S. balance of trade. However, the export markets are very competitive given the worldwide source of supply. FTZ procedures afford duty saving opportunities, which in turn reduce operating costs and enhance Chevron's ability to maintain its Hawaii Refinery and compete with other suppliers of petroleum products in the Hawaii market and the Pacific Rim.

Public benefits to the local and national economies. Hawaii, more than any other state, depends on oil for its energy needs. The islands, unlike states on the continental U.S., have no indigenous source of crude, natural gas, or coal. Additionally, Hawaii's isolation makes it impossible to buy generated power from other states. At its Hawaii subzone, Chevron refines crude oil into quality petroleum products primarily for use in the islands. Chevron's ability to refine and store petroleum products in Hawaii plays a vital role in ensuring that the energy needs of the state are satisfied.

The Chevron subzone provides highly desired manufacturing jobs with high wages and offers a diversity of employment opportunities in an economy dominated by service industries. In addition to direct employment within the subzone, Chevron's presence supports the employment base of the local trades and services industries that are utilized by the refinery.

FTZ status helps Chevron's operating cost efficiency and in turn provides an incentive for continued investment in its U.S. refining facilities. For 2007, the Hawaii Refinery capital budget is approximately \$30 million. The capital program focuses on safe and reliable operation, energy efficiency, and environmental performance.

Chevron believes strongly in supporting programs that contribute to the quality of life throughout the Hawaiian Islands. Chevron is proud to enter its 11th year as partners with the Honolulu and Hawaii Police Departments, as sole sponsor of the Chevron Keiki ID program, which provides a free identification card that parents can use to keep their children safe. In keeping with Chevron's long-standing support of Hawaii's students and the educational system, Chevron is a major corporate sponsor of the Hawaii State Science and Engineering Fair and also awards grants to unique and innovative project-based learning activities focused on science, engineering, and environmental stewardship through the Chevron Education Fund. Chevron also sponsors numerous collegiate scholarships for students enrolled full-time at the University of Hawaii, in the Colleges of Engineering, Business, and the School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology. The company continues its sponsorship of the Hawaii High School Athletic Association (HHSAA) which administers state high school athletic championships statewide. Chevron also strongly supports initiatives which raise awareness about breast cancer and diabetes through its support of the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure and the American Diabetes Association's Walk for Diabetes.

Grant restriction. The original grant of authority, Board Order 415, was subsequently modified by Board Orders 517, 769, and 1116. Currently, the grant is subject to the following two conditions:

1. Foreign status (19 CFR §§ 146.41, 146.42) products consumed as fuel for the refinery shall be subject to the applicable duty rate.
2. Privileged foreign status (19 CFR § 146.41) shall be elected on all foreign merchandise admitted to the subzone, except that non-privileged foreign (NPF) status (19 CFR § 146.42) may be elected on



refinery inputs covered under HTSUS Subheadings 2709.00.1000 – 2710.00.1050; 2710.00.2500 and 2710.00.4510 which are used in the production of:

- petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products (examiner's report, Appendix "C");
- products for export; and
- products eligible for entry under HTSUS 9808.00.30 and 9808.00.40 (U.S. Government purchases).

Chevron's inventory control and record keeping system has design controls to ensure compliance with the current grant restrictions.

B. Movement of Merchandise - Subzone 9E

1. Merchandise in Subzone 9E at Beginning and End of Fiscal Year

	Beginning Value (October 1, 2006)	Ending Value (September 30, 2007)
Domestic Status	18,630,280	20,158,253
Foreign Status	158,596,613	122,718,652
Total	177,226,893	142,876,905

2. Movement of Merchandise in Subzone 9E

Movement	Value
Received:	
Domestic Status	149,825,796
Foreign Status	1,152,863,585
From Other U.S. FTZs:	
• Domestic Status	0
• Foreign Status	0
Total	1,302,689,381
Forwarded:	
To the U.S. Market ¹	1,188,527,115
To Foreign Countries (Exports)	90,863,392
To Other U.S. FTZs	57,648,862
Total	1,337,039,369

¹ Includes merchandise consumed as refinery fuel.

3. Value Added. Subzone refining activities (labor, overhead, etc.) added approximately 9 percent to the values.

4. Main Categories of Foreign Status Merchandise Received

Category	Value	Main Countries of Origin
Crude Oil	1,152,863,585	Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia
Petroleum Products	0	
Total	1,152,863,585	

5. Foreign Status Merchandise Received by Category:

Non-privileged Foreign: \$632,145,956
Privileged Foreign: \$520,717,629

6. Customs duties collected on merchandise entered into the U.S. Customs territory during the fiscal year amounted to approximately \$1,287,000.

7. No merchandise was destroyed in Subzone 9E during the period.





THE GAS COMPANY'S SNG PLANT USES THE LURGI PROCESS TO CONVERT LIGHT HYDROCARBON INTO SNG.

SUBZONE 9F

A. SUMMARY - SNG PLANT

Owner, operator and corporate affiliation. Foreign-Trade Subzone 9F is occupied by The Gas Company, LLC, where it operates its Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) Plant. The Subzone was initially authorized by FTZ Board Order 98 on May 17, 1974 as part of Subzone 9A and activated on March 12, 1975. On March 18, 1997, The Gas Company's SNG Plant was granted its own subzone status and became Subzone 9F. The Gas Company, LLC is the duly franchised gas public utility in the State of Hawaii.

Subzone site and plant facilities. Subzone 9F is situated on slightly less than 4.5 acres of land in Campbell Industrial Park, Kapolei, Hawaii, approximately 24 miles west of the primary Zone. The SNG Plant's rated capacity is approximately 16.7 million cubic feet (150,000 therms) of SNG per day and is used to supply central and eastern Oahu with utility gas service.

Employment. On average, 32 employees of The Gas Company work in Subzone 9F. In addition, 44 different vendor/contractors were retained to do work for The Gas Company in Subzone 9F.

Activities. Since Hawaii has no indigenous fossil fuels, Honolulu's gas utility system uses SNG made from crude oil derivatives. The Gas Company's SNG Plant

uses the Lurgi process to convert light hydrocarbon into SNG. The plant is exceptionally clean and environmentally sound. Redundancy throughout the plant allows for equipment maintenance without interruption of SNG production.

The SNG Plant's maintenance management system is supported by a microcomputer network, which organizes the flow of information relating to all repairs or breakdowns in the plant through a work order tracking system and equipment history files. The system schedules and monitors a preventive maintenance program and also provides easy access for spare parts lists and current stock status. Various work stations throughout the plant have access to this information.

Feedstock for the SNG Plant is provided by Tesoro Hawaii Corporation, whose refinery adjoins The Gas Company's SNG Plant.

The SNG Plant's Subzone-produced SNG is entered for consumption into the Customs territory and is distributed to The Gas Company's utility customers through its underground gas pipeline system. A by-product of SNG production, carbon dioxide, is also entered for consumption into U.S. Customs territory to be used to manufacture dry ice and liquid carbon dioxide.

Economic and Business Benefits. The SNG Plant directly benefits by being next to another FTZ Subzone, Subzone 9A, which has an oil refinery owned and operated by Tesoro Hawaii Corporation. As the refinery uses refined crude oil from both domestic and foreign sources, it produces the feedstock used by the SNG Plant, thereby assuring that it will have a constant flow of feedstock from a next-door source.

Public Benefits to the Local and National Economies. Foreign-Trade Zone status has helped The Gas Company to remain competitive in its production and distribution of SNG along the southern corridor of Oahu for more than 25 years. For Hawaii and the United States, that translates to a company with a long-term commitment to operating and growing within the state of Hawaii, maintaining and adding new facilities, which in turn contributes towards a steady employment base.

1. Continuous supply of public utility SNG. The SNG Plant's year-round operation assures a continuous supply of SNG for its public utility gas company in Honolulu. Preferred by business and residential customers for its clean, infinitely adjustable heating value, SNG provides a low-cost alternate energy source.

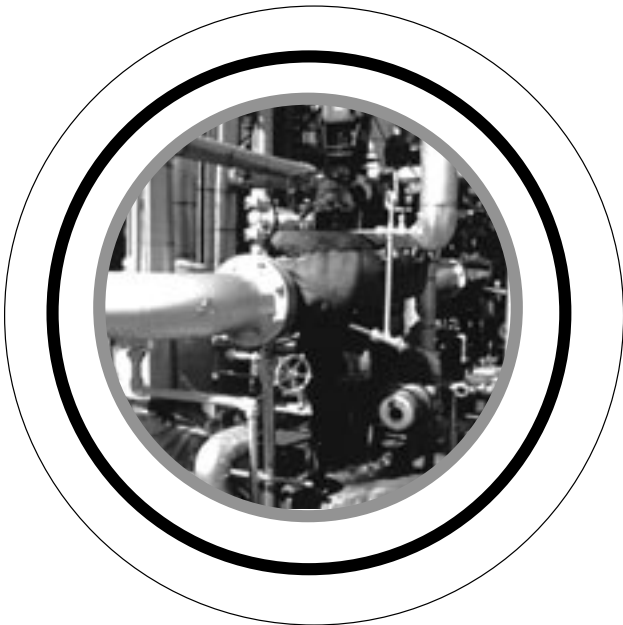
2. Facilities investment. In 1974, with a reliable supply of naphtha feedstock from the adjoining refinery, it was possible for The Gas Company to construct its initial SNG Plant at a cost of \$7.8 million. Prior to that SNG was manufactured in a 1909-era facility located in downtown Honolulu. The SNG Plant was more efficient, had a larger rated capacity than the downtown facility that it replaced, and has, over time, proven itself to be a reliable source of SNG. In 1978, backup equipment was added to the original facility at a cost of \$6.5 million.

Shortly after it initiated Zone operations in 1975, the SNG Plant began sales of carbon dioxide, a by-product of its production of SNG, to a distributor operating in the U.S. Customs Territory marketing dry ice and liquid carbon dioxide. Today, the SNG Plant is Hawaii's major producer of carbon dioxide.

Over the years, the SNG Plant has maintained a modern and environmentally sound facility. Significant facility investments have included: expanded laboratory, office areas and equipment; state-of-the-art computer equipment; back-up production equipment; a closed loop water conservation system; modifications to permit the use of various feedstocks; additional storage tanks; expanded maintenance and warehouse spaces; a demineralizing unit with a strainer system to assure pure water for boilers; energy saving, high-efficiency electrical motors; installation of remote shut-off controls on various units; an incoming 5kV electrical feeder; a deluge/sprinkler system for the naphtha storage area; new stationary hydrocarbon monitors to monitor for leaks; a new high-voltage transformer; a distributive control system (DCS) to run the plant; equipment to accommodate the use of reclaimed water as boiler feed water from the local water utility; a computerized maintenance management system (CMMS); an upgraded control system on its back-up Benfield system to the DCS; and a septic tank to replace their cesspool.

3. Jobs and buying power for U.S. workers. During the report period, the SNG Plant salaries in the Subzone provided for direct local buying power of just over \$2.0 million for a full-time work force of 32 employees. The SNG Plant also continues to use outside contractors to perform tasks such as environmental consulting, specialty welding, mechanical integrity inspection, air conditioning maintenance, landscaping, janitorial services and certain capital projects.





B. Movement of Merchandise - Subzone 9F

1. Merchandise in Subzone 9F at Beginning and End of Fiscal Year

Origin	Beginning Value (October 1, 2006)	Ending Value (September 30, 2007)
Domestic Origin/Duty Paid	1,183	1,719
Other U.S. FTZs	<u>235,528</u>	<u>231,875</u>
Total:	236,711	233,594

2. Movement of Merchandise in Subzone 9F

Movement	Value
Received:	
Domestic Status	1,319,627
Foreign Status	0
From Other U.S. FTZs	<u>45,364,106</u>
Total:	46,683,733
Forwarded:	
To the U.S. Market	46,021,375
To Foreign Countries (Exports)	0
To Other U.S. FTZs	<u>665,475</u>
Total:	46,686,850

3. Value Added. Value added by Subzone activities (labor, overhead, etc.) was 9.5 percent of the value of merchandise forwarded.

4. Foreign Status Merchandise Received

Category	Value
Naphtha	45,364,106

5. Foreign Status Merchandise Received:

Non-privileged Foreign:	\$45,364,106
Privileged Foreign:	0

6. Customs duties collected on merchandise entered into U.S. Customs territory from the Subzone during the fiscal year amounted to approximately \$35,092.

7. Merchandise destroyed or consumed (e.g. fuel) in Subzone 9F during the fiscal year amounted to approximately 27,081 metric tons, valued at approximately \$6,877,757.

PART VI.	PHOTOGRAPHS
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The annual submission of photographs (8" x 10" glossy) for each Zone and Subzone site depicting current activities is not required. Foreign-Trade Zone 9 does, however, periodically submit photographs to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board with the understanding that they may be reproduced in government publications or released to the public. Photographs of Zone facilities are available at our web site, www.ftz9.org.

PART VII.	ZONE EXPANSION SITES AND SUBZONES AUTHORIZED BUT NOT YET IN OPERATION
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Site III. Located at the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) in central Oahu, Site III encompasses 109 acres zoned for commercial and light industrial use. Approval for this expansion site was granted on November 16, 1988. The availability of FTZ procedures at the MTP is intended to facilitate high technology activities there. Castle and Cooke Properties actively seeks qualified FTZ tenants. It continues to work closely with the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism and other organizations (both public and private), the High Technology Development Corporation, The Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, and the Oahu Economic Development Board to promote Zone utilization.

Site IV. Located at the Maui Research and Technology Park in Kihei, Maui, Site IV consists of 59 acres zoned for research and high-technology related uses. This expansion site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on June 9, 1992. Temporary activation was approved by the Honolulu District Director of the U.S. Customs Service on April 25, 1995.

Site V. Located in the city of Hilo, adjacent to the Hilo International Airport (General Lyman Field) on the island of Hawaii, Site V encompasses 31 acres zoned for commercial and light industrial uses. This expansion site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on June 9, 1992. Temporary activation of this site was approved by the Honolulu District Director of the U.S. Customs Service on July 3, 1995. The County of Hawaii and the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism are striving to improve marketing efforts for this site.

Site VII. Located in the city of Honolulu in the airport industrial complex on the island of Oahu, Site VII consists of 7 acres for public cold storage and distribution. This expansion site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on June 19, 1995.

Site VIII. Located in the city of Honolulu adjacent to Waikiki in the Kapiolani business district on the island of Oahu, Site VIII is situated on 9.67 acres. This expansion site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board on June 19, 1995. Activation is event-dependent.

Site IX. Located on the Island of Hawaii, this site is comprised of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority's 870-acre science and technology park. This site was approved by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board in 2006. FTZ9 is discussing activation procedures with several water-bottling companies.



APPENDIX

A. Foreign-Trade Zone Advantages

B. Site Map: Foreign-Trade Zones in Hawaii



APPENDIX A

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE ADVANTAGES

CASH FLOW

U.S. Customs duties are paid only if and when imported merchandise is shipped into the U.S. Customs territory and is subject to duty. Merchandise transferred to another zone, exported, or destroyed may avoid U.S. Customs duties. Inventory is held in the FTZ without duty payment.

EXPORTS

No U.S. Customs duties are paid on merchandise exported from an FTZ. Normally while the drawback law allows the recovery of U.S. Customs duties previously paid after the merchandise is exported, rarely are all exports subject to drawback. Exports to NAFTA countries of unused merchandise are rarely recovered. In an FTZ, the duties are simply never paid.

WASTE/SCRAP/DEFECTS/DAMAGE/OBsolescence

U.S. Customs duties are significantly reduced or eliminated on merchandise subject to these accountable losses.

INVERTED U.S. CUSTOMS DUTY SAVINGS

In an FTZ, uniquely, the FTZ user may elect to pay the duty rate applicable to either component materials or the finished product manufactured from the component material, depending upon which is lower. In some cases, the rate may be zero or "duty free." The reduction or elimination of U.S. Customs duties is significant.

NONDUTIABILITY OF LABOR, OVERHEAD, AND PROFIT

U.S. Customs duties are not owed on labor, overhead and profit attributed to production operations in an FTZ. If the same production operation were done overseas, the value of the labor, overhead and profit would be subject to U.S. Customs duty.

STAGED DUTY REDUCTIONS

Under the Uruguay Round of GATT, many articles have U.S. Customs duties reduced yearly. Nonprivileged foreign status merchandise utilizes the rate of duty in effect as of the shipment date from the zone.

REDUCED CYCLE TIME

Delays relating to U.S. Customs clearances are eliminated. Special direct delivery procedures expedite the receipt of merchandise in company facilities, reducing inventory cycle time.

WEEKLY ENTRIES

Weekly entry procedures significantly reduce paperwork and expense. Duties are owed only when and if merchandise is transferred from the zone to the U.S. Customs territory. No duties are owed on exports, zone to zone transfer, certain scrap/waste, etc. Merchandise processing fees are paid only with the entries.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE

Fees are paid quarterly on merchandise admitted in the FTZ, not on the U.S. Customs entry, creating a cash flow advantage.

TAXATION

By Federal statute, tangible personal property imported from outside the U.S. and held in a zone, and tangible personal property produced in the U.S. and held in a zone for exportation, are not subject to State and local ad valorem taxes. Many states and Puerto Rico have tax incentive laws based upon zone status.

PRODUCTION MACHINERY

Machinery for use in a zone may be assembled and installed before duties are owed on either the parts or finished product rate.

INTERNATIONAL RETURNS

A number of firms that export have a percentage of the exports returned to the United States. U.S. Customs duties are owed each time merchandise of foreign origin that has not been registered with U.S. Customs is returned. American Goods Returned merchandise can be verified. By being returned and admitted to an FTZ, no U.S. Customs duties are paid upon return.

COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN MARKING/LABELING

No country-of-origin labels are required on merchandise admitted to the FTZ. Merchandise shipped into U.S. Customs territory must have appropriate origin labeling which will vary depending on the circumstances.

SECURITY

The FTZ is subject to U.S. Customs Service supervision and security requirements. Unauthorized withdrawal of merchandise, such as employee pilferage or stealing, is a violation of 18 U.S.C. 549, 3571, carrying a penalty up to two (2) years in a federal penitentiary, fines not more than \$250,000, or both per offense.

ANTIDUMPING/COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

Use of an FTZ defers the payment of these duties until merchandise enters the U.S. Customs territory. Exported merchandise is never subject to these duties. Note that recovery of these duties is not available under the drawback law.

SPARE PARTS

To service many products, spare parts must be on hand in the United States for prompt shipment. However, it is impossible for most firms to know the requirements for spare parts, especially with new products. Spare parts may be held in the FTZ without U.S. Customs duty payment, generating cash flow savings. Obsolete parts may be destroyed without duty payment.

U.S. QUOTA

Most merchandise may be held in an FTZ, even if it is subject to U.S. quota restriction. When the quota opens, the merchandise may be immediately shipped into U.S. Customs territory. Voluntary restraint and orderly marketing agreements are not impacted by FTZ use.

QUOTA AVOIDANCE

Quota merchandise may be substantially transformed in an FTZ into a non-quota article that may be entered into the U.S. Customs territory free of quota restrictions.

QUALITY CONTROL

The FTZ may be used for quality control inspections to ensure that only merchandise that meets specifications is imported and duty paid. All other materials may be repaired, returned to the foreign vendor, or destroyed.

INVENTORY CONTROL

Operations in an FTZ require careful accounting of receipt, processing, manufacturing, and shipment of merchandise. Firms have found that the increased accountability reduces inventory error, receiving and shipping concerns, and waste and scrap.

ENTIRETIES PROVISION

An importer can choose whether or not the entireties provision (all necessary parts classified as the finished product) is utilized at entry.

EXHIBITION

Merchandise may be held for exhibition in the zone without U.S. Customs duty payment. At a later date the merchandise may be imported or exported.

INSURANCE COSTS

The insurable value of merchandise held in an FTZ need not include the U.S. Customs duty payable on the merchandise. Cargo insurance rates should be reduced because imported merchandise is shipped directly to an FTZ.

ZONE-TO-ZONE TRANSFER

Significant benefits accrue to the in-bond transfer of merchandise from one zone or subzone to another for distribution or manufacture without U.S. Customs duty payment. A network of zone projects provides opportunities to reduce or eliminate duties.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL PROCEDURE

Merchandise may be removed from an FTZ into the U.S. Customs territory for certain activities and returned to the FTZ without U.S. Customs duty payment.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAWS

Merchandise may be admitted into an FTZ without being subject to a wide array of Federal laws that would otherwise prohibit the importation. Upon shipment into the U.S. Customs territory, the merchandise must meet all applicable requirements.

ENTERPRISE ZONE COORDINATION

Foreign-trade zone advantages may be combined with those of enterprise zones for enhanced financial gain.

TRANSFER OF TITLE

Title to merchandise may be transferred in an FTZ as long as there is not a "retail" sale.

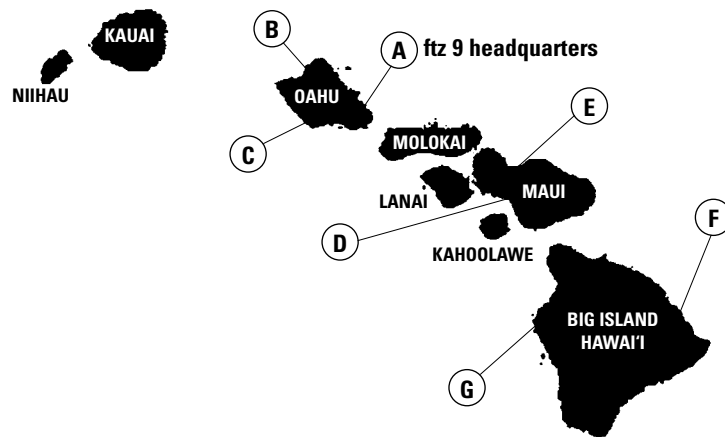
RECORD IDENTITY ACCOUNTING

Specific physical identification of merchandise is unnecessary in an FTZ. The UIN systems allows FIFO record identity inventory accounting.

CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES

As U.S. laws and especially U.S. Customs laws change, location in an FTZ allows a firm greater flexibility in addressing these changing circumstances.

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APPENDIX B

SITE MAP | FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES IN HAWAII

- A** Pier 2, Honolulu Harbor (Headquarters)

Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation,
Honolulu Int'l Airport

Unicold Corporation, Honolulu

Hawaii Convention Center, Honolulu

- B** Mililani Technology Park, Central Oahu

- C** James Campbell Industrial Park,
Kapolei, Oahu

Subzone 9A • Tesoro Hawaii Corporation
Kapolei, Oahu

Subzone 9E • Chevron Products Company
Kapolei, Oahu

Subzone 9F • The Gas Company
Kapolei, Oahu

- D** Maui Research and Technology Park
Kihei, Maui

- E** Subzone 9D • Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd.
Kahului, Maui

- F** Hilo Foreign-Trade Zone, Hilo

- G** Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority
Kailua Kona, Hawaii





H A W A I I
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE
NO. 9

06-07

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD



OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

STATE OF HAWAII, GRANTEE AND OPERATOR
THROUGH ITS DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM